rant's Administration for and administration for and several Republican Senators have been busy for months in obtaining documents from the contract of the con the Treasury Department for electioneer-ing purposes, and it appears from the manner in which Colfax has opened the campaign in Indiana, that after the Treasstatements came into the hands of se for whom they were prepared for a tisan purpose, the figures, although changed, were so manipulated as to sent as truth that which was unquali-

The speech of Hon. S. S. Marahall, at Springfield, on Wednesday, presented, in a brief and clear manner, the actual expenditures for the year referred to, and the proof that he was correct in his presentation was furnished by Secretary Boutwell. Without recapitulating here the various objects for which the money was expended, it is enough to say that the whole amount of expenditures exceeded whole amount of expenditures exceeded \$400,000,000. Allowing a deduction from this of the entire amount paid for pensions, Indians, and interest on public (\$158,440,478), and there remains \$40,000,000 for expenditures. his speech on the floor of the House,

last spring, Congressman Beck said the expenses of the government for the year ading in June would be more than \$192, 190,000. Since the close of the year, the actual results have been ascertained, and they show that Mr. Beck's estimate was they show that Mr. Beck's estimate was they show that Mr. Beck's estimate was under the mark by more than \$8,000,000. Mr. Marshall well says that there can be no honest controvers; with regard to these figures, because they are taken from official statements made by Scoretary Boutwell. There can be sie challenge of the correctness of the subjoined statement:

Usexpended balances on hand, June 30, 1809

To this, says Mr. Marshail, must be added the suns received for government property during the year, amounting to several millians, and which do not appear either in the estimates or appropriations. This is also true of the loan and lapsed ands, amounting to several millions of ollars, and out of which large expendi-

Two or three days, ago, Washington spatches with that the Republican National Executive Committee was sending impaign documents all over the country, abodying substantially such statements concerning the revenue and expenditures as were made by Colfar in his South Bend speech. Benator Wilson is at the lead of that committee. He knows that he his daily sending to all parts of the Inion speeches are discounted. nion speed es and pamphlets which are led with falschoods, and are intended to

deceive the neorie.

Is it not a said commentary on the degeneracy of morals in those charged with the conduct of this government, when the Vice President and a leader of the dominant party in the Senate decend so low as to busy themselves in the manufacture and dissemination of lies to hold facture and dissemination of lies to hold up a party so rotten, and with a record so black that it requires such support ?— Chi-

ocratic Gains and Radical Losses In Maine,

Ir it was not outright victory for the Maine Demogracy on Monday, the spirit of the fight showed chiefly on their side, the gains were theirs, and in their hands remain secure and fast all the incentives for the future. Radicalism in Maine is in a state of visible decadence, which no patching up of incongruous parties, no trading operations, no bribery, mensces, or corrupt influences can arrest. In place of a majority of 12,000, the Radicals elect their Governor this year by only four or

trading operations, no bribery, mensces, or corrupt influences can arrest. In place of a majority of 12,000, the Radicals elect their Governor this year by only four or five, and this after combining their own with the prohibition forces. Gen. Roberts, the penular candidate of the Democracy, carried Rangor, the city of his residence, by a majority of 600, making a gain over last year of 1,140. Three Democratic representatives from the same city show how this register of the same city show how this register of praise. The Conservatives allied themselves heart and soul with the aggressive Democracy, and cannot but the satisfied with their work. The Democratic representation in the Legislature is much increased, a large gain has been made for the Democratic on the popular vote, and the way out of the woods is at last become clear. Mr. Haines was not elected to Congress in the First District, but he gave his untiring and unscrupulous opponent a close pull at the polls. The failure to elect him will not be likely to appears the discontanted of those Republicans who are pleased against Lynch and his influences to the end. His continued success by the means employed to secured it, will only help to open a wound which any but the most selfish management would have made haste to heal. The District, like the fiste, has been shaken to its centre, and another such victory seals the fate of Radicalism in Maine. In fact, the present result is but preliminary to its dissolution. It dared not face the real issues before the country, but played with prohibition on face side and operated through ring politicians on the other. It was but a selfish contest on its part for the retention of power, but the people have virtually pronounced its condemnation. The great and important Democratic gains are a promise of a coming change in the politics of the State, Let the Democratic gains are a promise of a coming change in the politics of the State, Let the Democratic gains are a promise of a coming change in the politics of the State, Le politics of the State. Les the Democracy hold fast the ground they have made, continue conciliatory yet firm, manifest the same liberality of cenduct as now, be prompt to seize and improve all fair opportunities, nominate only the strongest and most worthy candidates for office, maintain their active, living organization in all its vigor, and employ this result as but the pasiminary to what is to come, beginning their fature work now, on the basis of this most encouraging vote—and they have excellent reason to hope for the redemation of the State in time for the next election. The Radicals are divided, disheartened, and reduced. The prospects are chearing only for the Democrats. All that is needed now on their part is courage, fath, effort. The fruits of these are money or later victory.

[From the Boston Advertiser (Radical).

The Republicant of Maine usually re-The Republicans of Maine usually regard it as their duty to set an example for the whole country to follow. Knowing that the earliest indications of political changes are usually drawn from the vote of Maine, they generally try to make their majority as large as possible. They can hardly congratulate themselves on motive no higher than personal preference for one or the other of two candidates for the United States Senate, both of whom, nine tenths of the party will agree, deserve well of the State and country, they have permitted the ordinary majority to be whittled down more than one-half, and in many localities large numbers of them have joined with the Democrats in coalitions which are in a political sense dis-

graceful. It is no thanks to the disorganizers that the practical results of the election—the choice of Republican Governor, Legislature, and members of Congress—have not been reversed. If the movement had been as strong, and the temper of the Republicans as uncontrollable throughout the State as in some of the larger cities, the State would have repeated the experience of 1855, and ranged itself among the Democratic States,

Illinois Democracy.

The following is the platform adopted by the recent Democratic State Conven-tion of Illinois:

Resolved. That the happiness of the America people and the protection of their liberties a not to be found in a splendid government-support ed by powerful monopolies and aristocratic esta lishments, but, is the language of our great leade Jackson, "In a plain system, devoid of pomp, pr

ishments, but, in the language of our great leader, Jackson. "In a plain system, devoid of pomp, protecting all, and granting favors to none, dispensing its blessings like the days of heaven, unseen and unfelt, save in the freshness and beauty they produce." That it is the mission of the Democracy, in accordance with its time-honored principles, to undertake the administration of the government in these its ancient ways, and, by the restoration of the practice of the virtues of fregality, honesty, and devotion to the public weal, to place the country again upon that course the pursuit of which can alone render it for the ages to come united, prosperous, and free.

Resolved, That we are in favor of free trade on principle, and while conceding the legality of artiff for revenue simply, we denounce a protective tariff as not authorized under the Federal Constitution, as destructive of the best interests of our people, and as enriching the few at the expanse of the many; that we are opposed to monopolies and to subsidizing corporations by the use of the people's money and the people's lands; that the bends issued by the Federal Government should he subjected to Federal taxation, except when otherwise explicitly provided by law; that the national debt should be paid at the earliest when otherwise explicitly provided by law; that the national debt should be fairs, the careful husbauding of all public resources, and the rigid accountability of all public servants; that we are opposed to the present system of national banks, and legislation of every kind which exalts capital at the

require, and to tais end we insist upon the strict est economy in public affairs, the careful husband ry of all public servants; that we are opposed to the present system of national banks, and leg islation of every kind which exalts capital at the expense of the people and the government, and had, so long as paper currency is in use among its to the people, we are in fayor of the people farmishing its own obligations as such currefacy, and reaping the benefits to be derived therefrom.

\*\*Resolved\*\*, That we demand the overthrow of the party in power—because it stands committed to the destruction of the legitimate rights of the State, to the subversion of the Executive and Judicial Departments for partisan ends, and to the rection of a consolidated government upon the trips of the Federal system; because it is placed at the policy of protection, which it has enforced by oppressive legislation for the last tenyears, to the continuance of an eroneous and agravating system of internal revenue taxation, to the public lands, and to the federal government of the national debt, to the wholesale surrender to speculators of the public lands, and to the federating of schemes of private agravating open to be present of setting and sustained by ring legislation, its most distinguished leaders unblushingly open to be present and in problem. \*\*Theorems\*\* The cancel of the public lands, we declare that the present annihilation of their official positions for private purposs; because, destitute of principle, it is held logsing solely by the power of public plunder.

\*\*Resolved\*\* That, in view of the administration of our own State affairs, we declare that the present annihilation as been more reckless in the expenditure of the public money than any that every yet exercised the power of the State to raise the levy of State taxes from six mills and five tenths to thirdeen mills on the dollar, to meet these corrupt and profigate expenditures: that all the is done by the party in power while professing economy in the management of 18,000,000 00 management of the public business; instopposed to the present management of the proposed to the present management of the pentitentiary which we declare has cost payers of the State for the list three yearly, if not quite, \$1,000 per day, and wo amous sum we believe to have been elamored or stolen by the persons in charge same; that this expenditure can and the avoided, and the prison made self-supportances of the proposed of the prison made self-supportances.

profoundly sympanishes with the efforts of the pacified exercive to be free; that the great Republic of the United States necessarily occupies a position of antagonism toward the despotisms of the world-a position which the Democracy have no disposition to disavow, but which, on the centrary, they, openly acknowledge, and will unbastizingly maintain that the Republic of France' receives our hearty weice me into the family of free nations; that its people, endeared to us by traditional ties, have our sincere as mpathies. In their release from thrallion; that we commend the administration of the Federal Government for the recegnition so far accorded to the French Republic, and demand that the moral sid of its support be given to the fullest extent in behalf of the rais of the people inaugurated upon the overthrow of an imperial dynasty, that the intentions of Germanny have our hearthest good wishes in their endeavor to bring abouts united country, that we compratulate them on their valiant conduct in the panding war, and trustlike the liberty which the descat of the Emperor has given their sincer State, will be indicated in their own persons, and a grand German Republic be the glorious result of sheir control; that the island of Cuba has long languished under the incubus of foreign despotism, and every effort of this country should be bent to the attainment of its liberation, that its people may partake of that recountry should be bent to the attainment of its liberation, that its people may partake of that woning they have been called upon to ondure, we trust that the vocin of liberty now sounding has struck the hour of their recomption; that while thus declaring our untiturable determination to require the whole weight of the government to be thrown in behalf of Republican instinctions, we protest against this country being drawn into taking sides in the quarrels of despote, and we condenn the leadure of the opposition for their despersion the leadure of the opposition for their despersive the saders of the opp

Colfax at South Bend.

In his speech at South Bend, Ind., Vice-President Colfax says the ordinary ex-penses of the government, under the last year of Buchanan's administration, were \$64,000,000, and that in proportion to the number of inhabitants the expenses now are less than they were then. As the total expenditures of the government for the fiscal year ending in tune last were over \$380,000,000, Colfax does not choose to meddle with that year, but brings for ward what he says are the appropriations for ordinary expenses for the current fis. for ordinary expenses for the current fis-cal year. He makes these out to be about

Why not take the fiscal year recently closed, and compare it with Buchanan's last year? This would have been fair, and would have shown how much of re-

and would have shown how much of retrenchment there has been under Grant's administration. It would have instituted a fair comparison between the expenditures under Buchanan and Grant.

And here we wish to point to the ingenuity of the Vice-President in manufacturing statistics. He says the total expenditures of Buchanan's last year were \$85,000,000, but he generously credits it with various services and items, which he says ought to be deducted until he cuts says ought to be deducted, until he cuts them down some \$26,000,000. One is surprised at such an exhibition of a desire to be not only just but generous in Mr. Coifax, until he reaches that part of the speech in which he begins to make deductions from appropriations in Grant's administration. Then his generosity is administration. Then his generosity is explained. Following the example in giving credit which he adopted in dealing with Buchanan, he cuts down the ordinary expenses for the current fiscal year to \$80,000,000, and then says many more important deductions might be made.

Let us reverse this system of reasoning. Let bounties, pensions, interest on the national debt, harbor and river appropriations, and for public buildings, all stand in dealing with Buchanan's last year, and compare the total expenditures with those for the year, ending in June last. What sort of a complexion will that put on 'the

matter? Longax is evidently a subscriber—perhaps a contributor—to Brother Patton's newspaper. He has adopted its motto—"Forgetting those things which are behind, and reaching out after those things which are before"—in his calculations of the properties of the properties

brought from the last into the current fiscal year. It has been the fashion for heads of departments to expand those balis estimated to be \$125,000,000.

ances without waiting for authority or direction from Congress for their employ-ment. To suppose that they will not now be so employed is to suppose that the men managing affairs in Washington are contemptuous of party example, and do not itch to get their fingers on the public funds. There is now a controversy between the Treasury Department and the Attorney General's office with regard to Attorney deneral's office with regard to the power of any department to employ money not appropriated, but, judging rom precedents furnished by the Radical party, that power will be maintained. There is no difference, in point of morality, between the presentation of true figures to sustain false statements,

and the direct assertion of that which is untrue.—Chicago Times, Sept. 13.

The Secret of Pecket-Picking.

A short time since, while our reporter was visiting a town in the interior, he made the acquaintance of a well-to-do farmer, who, after making some inquiries in regard to the growth and prosperity of Detroit inquired if there were any pick-pockets in the city. The reply was of course in the affirmative. The farmer laughed quietly a moment, and then

"I don't often tell my first experience in seeing the lions of your city, but I am not as sensitive over it now as I used to be and I'll tell you about it. Some years before my father died he went to New York city on business, and while there he bought himself a gold watch. He wore it as long as he lived, and when he died, a few years ago, it came to me. Of course I was strongly attached to the watch, and not a little proud of it, especially when I put it in my pocket upon the occasion of my first visit to Detroit. I haven't any oubt that I looked at it a hundred times a day, and you will not be at all surprised when I tell you that I had not been in the city two hours before it was missing, chain

"I informed the clerk of the hotel where I was stopping of my loss, and as I did not remember of being jostled by any one and remember of being jostled by any one and could give no clue to the thief he said there was no use in calling in an officer. He advised me to offer a large reward for the return of the watch and add that no questions would be asked. I then put such an advertisement in the morning papers, and dur-ing the afternoon received a note inform-ing me that if I would be at the corner of B—and L—streets that evening at seven o'clock with the reward (\$100) at seven o clock with the reward (\$100) my watch would be returned to me. The note also stated that I must come alone, and if during the day I made any attempt to inform an officer the writer would not meet me. That I would be watched all the time, and the only way that I could recover my watch was by doing precisely at I deported.

\*,"At seven o'clock I was at the spot int."At seven o'clock I was at the spot indicated, and after waiting a few moments a well-dressed man in passing me asked me the time of day. I replied that it was seven o'clock. At that he asked me to walk along with him a short distance, and as we walked he inquired if I had brought the \$100. I replied in the affirmative, when he handed me my watch, received the money, and was about to leave me, when I stopped him, and told him I would give I stopped him, and told him I would give him \$10 more to tell me how he managed

to pick my pecket.

"Oh!' said he, placing his finger on his lips, 'you promised to ask no questions, but I would show you if it wasn't for that man standing over there on the corner. He is a detective officer and knows me,' and the man pointed across the street.
"I looked in the direction he had indi-

cated, but could see no one that looked like an officer, though there were plenty of people standing in that locality. That tall fellow with the stove pipe bet is the one I mean; but I must be off. Good

The man hurried off and I saw him disappear round the corner; then I again tried to see the 'tall fellow with the stove-pipe hat,' but if he had been there he had disappeared, and I started for the hotel ng my father's last present to me. At this thought I put my hand upon my vest pocket, where I had placed the watch a mement before, and the next instant you could have knocked the next instant you could have knocked me down with a straw, for the pocket was empty. The thief ind indeed confiplied with my request, and shown me how it was done. I didn't advertise for it again, and I came home without telling the hotel clerk about that evening's experience."—Detroit Post.

POLITICAL ITEMS.

Since the Radicals took control of South Carolina they have trebled the taxes and doubled the debt. —A Southern Radical organ is of the opinion that the indications are that the North is "going back" on Radicalism. Indications do seem to have a bearing that

way.

—Secretary Boutwell has not yet said whether he was mistaken or not when he declared in his speech in Congress in July, 1868, that the debt had been reduced under Johnson's administration more than a thousand millions of dollars.

Every man in the United States buying hair cloth is taxed to swell the profits of two or three factories in Rhode Island. What patriotic service have the owners of those factories performed entitling them to a monopely by act of Congress

The votes polled at the recent Judicial election in Tennessee have been counted, and it is found that the Conservative candidates received the following: Nelson, 109,654; Deaderick, 104,230; Turney, 107,683; Nicholson, 104,641; Sneed, 107,163; Freeman, 102,481. The Radical candidates received an average of 19,500 votes.

19,500 votes. —The New York Staats Zeitung asks if it is "right that the President, with his whole Cabinet, should loaf around the country for months together, and that meanwhile the conduct of our foreign relations should be left to an Assistant Se-eretary—Bancroft Davis—who had been convicted by the Legislature of Massa-chusetts of the grossest corruption?"

—The recent important election in Wilmington, Del., the Radicals seem wholly disinclined to notice; but the con-

A woman recently had a New Orleans sulting her. Being called upon to state the nature of the insult, she said he had called her a "woman," a term never be-fore applied to her. She wanted it under-stood that she was a "lady." It turned out that the officer found her with her feminine car at a neighbor's keyhole, and informed the people inside that a "wo-man" was eavesdropping at their door. The "lady" left the court in disgust.

A WELL-KNOWN old citizen of Sangamon County, Ill., residing near Loami, has for many years past been exceedingly deaf. A short time since, he was struck by a slight streak of lightning, and now hears perfectly well.

THE value of coffee annually consumed

TISEPUL AND SUGGESTIVE.

BAKED Soun APPLES .- Wash well the apples; place them in a pan; pour in a teacupfull of water and one of sugar; bake them slowly till done. Eat them with cream and the julce that cooks from

SUEL FOSTER writes the Country Gen-deman that, if each farmer had a good two horse railway power, it would be better economy to thresh grain in winter as the straw was wanted for use than to thresh in the field with the larger machines.

SOFT SOAP FOR CHOLERA.-J. T. Bush by, of Lancaster, Ohio, writes to the Ohio Farmer that he has given soft soap to his pigs—at the rate of a teaspoonful to a pig—tor the hog cholera, with very satisfactory results. He put soft soap into the swill for his well hogs, and it improved

their appearance. BAKED SWEET APPLES.-Wash well the apples; place them in a pan with very little water, that the juice may not burn, if they are to be cooked in a brick oven; them put the apples in a jar, cover them close, and bake them five or six hours. Sweet apples should be baked long after they are tender.

A CORRESPONDENT of the American A CORRESPONDENT of the American Agriculturist dissents from the advice to kill pigs at eight or nine months old. He says if there is profit in keeping a pig nine months while he is making his frame, there must be more profit in keeping him a second nine months when you have nothing to do but lay the flesh and

SHEEP TICKS .- A writer to the Ameri-Sheep Ticks.—A writer to the American Institute Farmers' Club gives the following method to expel sheep ticks: "I feed sulphur. It not only keeps them off sheep, but drives them. I feed it with salt mixed in equal parts, at the rate of three pounds of sulphur at one feed to one hundred sheep. Then after five days I give another dose, the same as the first. Before I begin dosing, I let them get salt hungry.

hungry.

THE APPLE TREE.—What plant we in this apple-tree? Sweets for a hundred flowery springs, to load the May-wind's restless wings, when from the orchardrow he pours its fragrance through our open doors. What plant we in this appletree? Fruits that shall swell in sunny June, and redden in the August noon, and drop, when gentle airs come by, that fan the blue September sky; while children come, with cries of glee, and seek them where the fragrant grass betrays them where the fragrant grass betrays their bed to those that pass at the foot of the apple-tree.

HAEL'S Journal of Health thinks this way: "Men may live long and in health who never taste mest, but they never can excel in anything which requires energy. The nations which eat no meat, as to the masses, are always inefficient and de-graded. The hundreds of millions of Japan and China have failed in the centuries of the past in all that; makes a na-tion or an individual grand in conception or magnificent in accomplishment. They are to day what they were ages ago, and they live mainly on rice and other

Icing for Cares.—Take of the best white sugar one pound, and pour over it just enough cold water to dissolve the lumps; then take the whites of three eggs, and beat them a little, but not to a stiff froth; add these to the sugar and water; put it in a deep bowl, place the bowl in a vessel of boiling water, and beat up the mixture. It will first become thin and clear, and afterward begin to thicken. When it becomes quite thick, remove it from the fire, and continue the beating until it becomes cold, then spread it on with a knife. It is perfectly white, glistens beautifully, and is so hard and smooth when dry, that you may write very well upon it with a pencil.

Vegetable Flowers.

Boys and girls who live in the country will find the making of vegetable flowers pleasant pastime. To make a bouquet of these flowers, take some white and yellow turnips, beats, carrots, and pumpkins, also some parts of cabbages. Gather from the woods moss, laurel leaves, and other evergreens. Then, by the exercise of taste, ingenuity, and a skillful use of the penknife, really beautiful flowers can be compiled of these. Take a white turnip, neatty peeled, notched, or cut down in leaf shape all around. Fasten it on a stick whittled into the proper shape for a stem. Surround it with green leaves, and behold, according to your design, an exquisite white camelia or a rose. Red roses, camelias, or dahlias, can be made in the same manner from beets, yellow flowers from carrots and pumpkins, mossrose buds from turnips and beets, by cutting them into the proper shape, and placing real moss around them. White or red flowers can be made from red or white cabbages. A friend of ours, one cold day in winter, had a lovely basket of flowers sent to her for a tea party. There flowers sent to her for a tea party. There were two white japonicas; the chill they received turned them brown, and they fell to pieces. She was in despair. A cousin staying with her (unknown to her) cut two white japonicas out of white turnips, and placed them on the real japonica leaves. Her friend did not notice the basket until near tea time; then she was delighted, and exclaimed at their beauty, and wondered how the cousin got them. No one knew until the next day that they were only turnips.—Oiteer Optic's Magazine.

The Corner Loafer Sketched.

The following sketch of a specimen of the corner loafer tribe is taken from the Daily Stratogian, of Saratoga:

"That young squirt on the corner, with his hat a little on the side, the stub of a cheap cigar in his mouth, and a stare for every lady that passes—is a loafer. Do you know where he gets his money? His mother earns it for him taking in washing. Poor soul! She thinks her boy will get work soon. He could find work enough to keep him busy fifteen hours a day, if he wanted it. But he is a lazy loafer, and don't want to work. If he gets a place, he shirks, or does his work so poorly that he is soon discharged. He never works for the same man twice. Or, the corner loafer tribe is taken from the never works for the same man twice. Or, perhaps, he is particular what kind of work he does. He is willing that his mother or sister should sew or wash to wholly disinclined to notice; but the contest was warm from twelve o'clock to seven, the hours in which the polls were opened in the nine wards of the city, and the result glorious. Delaware will cantinue a Democratic State by a majority larger than ever before. They have for the first time in years a majority in the City Councils, and a majority for the chief municipal officer.

perhaps, he is particular what kind of work he does. He is willing that his mother or sister should sew or wash to earn money for him to spend, but he is a little particular, he is, what work he does. He is willing that his mother or sister should sew or wash to earn money for him to spend, but he is a little particular, he is, what work he does. He is willing that his mother or sister should sew or wash to earn money for him to spend, but he is a little particular, he is, what work he does. He is willing that his mother or sister should sew or wash to earn money for him to spend, but he is a little particular, he is, what work he does with his hands. He looks down on that sweaty carpenter who hurries by him, nods condescendingly to his triend, the shoemaker, and sends a whiff of smoke the city and the result glorious. The particular what kind of work he does. He is willing that his mother or sister should sew or wash to earn money for him to spend, but he is a little particular, he is willing that his mother or sister should sew or wash to earn money for him to spend, but he is a little particular, he is, what work he does. He is would sew or wash to earn money for him to spend, but he is a little particular what kind of work he does. He is would sew or wash to earn money for him to spend, but he is a little particular what kind of work he does. He is would sew or wash to earn money for him to spend, but he is a little particular, he is, what work he does. with both hands full of paint pots and brushes. He couldn't borrow ten cents of policeman arraigned before the Beard of Commissioners, on a charge of rudely insulting her. Being called upon to state He begs of his mother. Stylish boy, isn't

THE BRYANT & STRATTON BUSINESS IN-STITUTE, Chicago, is the place to learn the elements of business, and the Chicago Courier is the business paper of the West. Bryant & Chase are proprietors of both. Write them

The popular make of Doeskins manufac-tured by Benj. Bullsek's Sons, at their mills at Conshohocken, Pa., are still being sold ahead of production. There is no better evidence of the excellence of any make of goods, than the continued confidence of consumers in buying continued confidence of consumers in onying them from season to season. The "Bullock doeskins" are now almost a household word with ciothing houses throughout the country, and they are considered the standard by which other makes are graded. This firm also manu-facture a splendid coating in all the fancy and

fashionable colors. These goods are being used by the first-class merchant tailors, and successfully compete with foreign goods. They have also started a new mill exclusively on cotton-warp cloth and beavers, and they are now putting these goods into the market; their superior inish recommending them to the trade in preference to many of the old and favorite brands. In fact, the almost indestructible finish which has always characterized the goods manufactured by this firm is one of their principal recommendations.

From the American Manufacturer's Circular, Aug. 31st, 1870.

ARTHUR'S LADY'S HOME MAGAZINE for October contains a brilliant, programme for the coming year. It is the announced intention of the publishers to make this the "Queen of the Lady" Magazines" for 1871. Having striven to make it the best reading magazine of its class, they now propose to give all the attractions of the most opular fashion monthlies, such as colored stee shion plates, etc., etc., and to add new feature ever yet attempted by any of them. Among the are a series of cartoons on toned paper. These, as we understand it, are to be finely engraved megasine, of choice pictures, and will be a novel and highly popular feature. The beauty, taste, excelence and rate interest of its literary contents, combined with all these new attractions, cannot help making Anthua's Lady's Magazine a favorits of the coming season. Specimens sent free Published by T. S. ARTHUR & SONS, Philadelphia Pa., at \$2 a year ; with large reductions for clube

THE CHILDREN'S HOUR.-We see the October number, that the publishers (T. S. An-rnun & Bons, of Philadelphia) of this pure and beautiful magazine are preparing for the coming year their budget of good things for the little ones. If you have never taken it for your children, send for a specimen copy; and we are very sure that its appearance among them will make their eyes glow and their hearts beat with pleasure."

No. 39, September 24, are: Portrait of Thomas Hughes, M. P.; The Prussian War Decoration of the Iron Cross; The Eallway Bridge between Strasbourg and Kehl; Hospital Camp; The Camp Meeting, by F. O. C. Darley; Returning from the Country—at the Station—by C. G. Bush; Septem-ber, by Gavarni; Fortrait of Jules Favre; The Evidences of the Senses; Supplement—Wounded German Soldiers on their way to the Resr. The usual amount and variety of interesting literary matter is given. Fixing, Ossoon & Co., Boston.

WE take delight in referring our afflicted friends to any drug store where that most estimable medicine, Dr. S. O. Richardson's Sherry Wine Bitters, can be procured We advise our friends to use it, because we know its value in curing Fever and Ague, diseases common in the West, and all new countries. It should be kept at hand in every family. Sold by medicine dealers generally.

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Trust What Time Has Sanctioned.

The maxim that the voice of the people is the The maxim that the voice of the people is the voice of the divinity, may in some cases, be open to doubt, but the testimony of honest and anlightened witnesses extending through a series of years, and all to the same purport, is worthy of credence, admits of no question. Upon such testimony the reputation of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters as an antidote and cure for many allments. is based. During the twenty years that it has been before the world innumerable preparations intended to compete with it have gone up like rockets, and come down the extinguished sticks. Meanwhile the progress of that incomparable tonic has been swift and steady—always upward and onward like the eagle's flight. Its introduction produced a revolution in the appendice, and it proved to be one of those salutary revolutions that cannot go backwards. To-day Hossetter's Bitters is one of the most revolutions. Bitters is one of the most popular remedies in christendom, and commands a larger sale than any other medicinal preparation, domestic or imported, on this side of the Atlantic. As a cure for dyspepsis, billous disorders, nervous affectious, general debuity, and as a preventive of epidemic fevers, it takes precedence of every other remedy. dealers who endeaver to felst their local abortibus on the public in its stead, how futile their small attempts to cajole the community must necessify be. Where the game fish have failed there no chance for "suckers."

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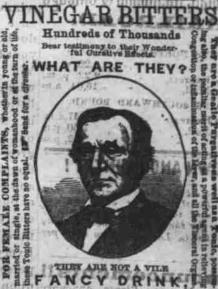
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